

# The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT  
THE  
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.  
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 516 EAST MAIN  
STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at  
Richmond, Va., as second-class  
matter, under Act of Congress  
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau No. 501 Fourteenth  
Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania  
Avenue.  
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,  
No. 1103 Hull Street.  
Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverly  
Harrison's, No. 100 North Eycamore  
Street.

THE DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold  
at 2 cents a copy.  
THE SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is  
sold at 5 cents a copy.

THE DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-  
ing Sunday, in Richmond and Manches-  
ter, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50  
cents per month.  
THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.,  
BY MAIL, One Six Three One  
Year, \$2.50. Six Months, \$1.25.  
Daily, without Sun., 5.00. 1.50. .75. 25c.  
Sun. edition only... 2.00. 1.00. .50. 25c.  
Weekly (Wed.)... 1.00. .50. .25. —

All Unassigned Communications will be  
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Rejected Communications will not be  
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905.

Go It, Donohoe! Go It, Lawson!

And now comes Public Opinion, with a  
hired scribbler, who seeks, with the aid  
of a dictionary of synonyms and a modicum  
of truth, to smash Lawson's reputa-  
tion and to capture Lawson's readers.  
For the public the struggle for popular-  
ity reminds one of that story of the  
much abused wife, who, looking over a  
lock, saw her husband and a bear en-  
gaged in a terrible conflict, and remem-  
bering her own hand to hand tussles  
with her lord and master, said, in the  
fullness of her heart: "Go it, husband;  
go it, bear; I don't care which wins."

When Donohoe and Lawson get through  
with the truth as they see it, the Ameri-  
can people who have tried to wade  
through their adjective-laden diatribes  
will be just as ignorant as they were be-  
fore these two self-constituted apostles  
of diverse creeds began their enlighten-  
ing crusade for truth.

So far as we have read, the Donohoe  
article, it looks snappy compared with the  
strengthening invective of Thomas W.  
Lawson. Donohoe says:

"It is supposed to take up Lawson's trail at  
the cross roads where he forsook, when still a  
boy, the rough and narrow path, least with  
the bare hills to the immediate left, the  
wonderful sea, surely and safely to the goal of  
his honorable success. It is supposed to follow  
him, as he is supposed to follow the law,  
through many a black morose and sinking fen  
and foul, pestilential jungle, where the ravelling  
noise of the mother world reside, and thence  
onward, whether his errand footstep leads to  
the cluttered herd of human brutes that  
prey on men, passing belittles to take  
advantage of the weak and the feeble, the  
accurate note of all we see until the trail  
of the bare hillside, where as upon an infu-  
sion of essence, we may now discern him, the  
servant of men."

All of which is very good; but it lacks  
that personal snap which Mr. Lawson  
would have given it, despite the excellent  
detail: "Red earth of the bare hillside." Had  
he been telling the story he would  
have said, according to the Chicago Tri-  
bune:

"I, with my hook in the noose of the ravelling  
beasts of the mother world, will lead them,  
scratching and spitting, up the red earth of  
the bare hillside to the immediate left, the  
wonderful sea, surely and safely to the goal of  
his honorable success. It is supposed to follow  
him, as he is supposed to follow the law,  
through many a black morose and sinking fen  
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sion of essence, we may now discern him, the  
servant of men."

From all appearances, a few more ef-  
forts to get circulation by such methods  
will make the American public say "suffi-  
ciency."

Working Together for Richmond

Every organization having Richmond's  
welfare at heart will not only be given  
a chance, but will be urged to take part  
in the work mapped out for "The Joint  
Committee on Progress for Richmond." There  
is no lack of enthusiasm, and no lack of  
men; but heretofore the forces have been  
scattered, the organizations separated, and  
the efforts for Richmond's good, as a whole,  
rendered incoherent and largely unavailing.  
Excellent work was done by individual  
associations for their own good, and in so  
doing the whole community was helped. It  
seemed, therefore, to energetic citizens  
that a method for correlating all these  
forces and supplying a clearing house for  
all ideas and efforts for Rich-  
mond's welfare would be of enormous  
value. This idea is sound, and if car-  
ried out, as it apparently will be, a new  
era of prosperity will begin for Rich-  
mond. Fifty years ago there was a very  
popular English music hall song which  
coined a new name for international  
swindlers. It ran thus:

"We do not want to fight; but, by Jingo,  
if we do,  
We've got the ships, we've got the men,  
and we've got the money, too."

Richmond has got the men, the money,  
the facilities and the opportunity for  
making a great city, but, like the singer,  
"We do not want to fight"—at least, we  
have not yet fought as we can and ought.

Let us get together now, and strive—  
every man, every business and every or-  
ganization—to make Richmond the city  
its people want and deserve.

Good for T. P. A's.

Quick connections and rapid service be-  
tween Richmond and Lynchburg means  
the opening of a new field for Richmond's  
trade that is of incalculable advantage.  
The Travelers' Protective Association  
have done great public service by seeking  
to gain better railroad connections be-  
tween Richmond and Lynchburg, and they  
deserve the cordial support of this en-  
tire community in their efforts.

If Richmond would obtain the trade  
and wealth which it deserves, it could  
take no step of more vital importance  
than to improve its railroad connections  
with other sections of the State. What  
we need is the opportunity of bringing  
our trade and our resources to the very

doors of those communities who, from  
every tie as Virginians, as Southerners  
and as fellow-citizens should trade with  
us.

Richmond does not want any charity  
trade. We do not need to stand like  
mendicants, with our hat in hand, beg-  
ging for Virginians' trade because we are  
in Virginia. We only ask and desire the  
opportunity to compete on fair and busi-  
ness basis with all the rest of the world,  
and the most important consideration for  
this end is railroad connections.

May the Travelers' Protective Associa-  
tion succeed in its petition, for in its  
success the whole of Richmond will be  
powerfully benefited.

Thanks to President Stevens.

The promise of President Stevens, of  
the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to  
give Richmond a better service for Char-  
lottesville, Staunton and the Valley is  
a subject of profound congratulation to  
the whole community. Railroad connec-  
tions are the bonds which make busi-  
ness, the avenues which bring trade, and  
the arteries which carry the life blood of  
this community.

Richmond by no means enjoys those  
connections to which she is entitled by  
her wealth, her position, and her sup-  
port of the great railroads of this State;  
but the city is waking up to this need,  
and it is a sign of the greatest consolation  
to see that those officials who have charge  
of such great railroads as the Chesapeake  
and Ohio appreciate this need of this  
community and meet the requirements  
for better facilities in a broad, public  
spirited and generous way.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is  
unique in its history. It was built by  
private citizens to connect the Ohio with  
the ocean, and its struggles to cross two  
great mountain ranges were marked with  
the trail of financial disaster, lightened  
only by the bravery and far-seeing pub-  
lic-spirit of those citizens, who undertook  
this great obligation.

In the prosperity of the Chesapeake  
and Ohio the whole State may well re-  
joice. It is now one of the great rail-  
road systems of America, and is doing  
a great work for the development of our  
State and its people. Not the least of  
its benefits and advantages is found in the  
fact that it is controlled by officials  
who reside among us, who know our  
needs, and who are willing to help activ-  
ly in the advancement of our city's pros-  
perity.

Hats off to President Stevens.

A Strange Alliance.

At the caucus of the Democratic mem-  
bers of the House, held on Monday night  
to consider the rate-making bill, Mr. John  
Sharp Williams declared that when the  
Interstate Commerce Commission was  
first proposed, John H. Reagan, of Texas,  
a Democrat, introduced a bill which con-  
tained the very features now advocated  
by the President. He added that the  
President had stolen Democratic thunder  
by reviving the features of the Reagan bill.

There was some discussion whether the  
Democratic members should endorse the  
President or the Democratic measure  
known as the Davey bill. The latter  
course was adopted by a vote of seventy-  
one to eight. The Davey bill simply pro-  
vides that when the Interstate Commerce  
Commission shall find, after due hearing,  
a railroad rate to be unreasonable, it shall  
name a reasonable rate in its place; that  
this rate shall go into effect after twenty  
days' notice, and shall remain in effect  
until set aside by a court of competent  
review, and that the case may be tried in  
any court taking jurisdiction in the facts  
and testimony adduced before the com-  
mission.

This is to all intents and purposes equi-  
valent to an endorsement of President  
Roosevelt's plan. It is a remarkable  
state of things, to be sure, that the  
President, whom the Democrats so vigor-  
ously opposed in the late campaign, should  
now be in entire harmony on this and  
other related questions with the Demo-  
cratic members of Congress and with Mr.  
Bryan. Truly has it been said that  
politics makes strange bed-fellows.

Denver Grows Pious.

The city of Denver is having a great  
religious revival and recently a day of  
prayer was observed. From the homes  
of the rich, from the slums of the city,  
from legislative halls and work shops and  
from all places, 35,000 persons flocked to  
the churches and auditoriums. Business  
houses and even saloons closed in or-  
der that every one might have a chance  
to attend the services. At the service  
held in the theatre, Governor Adams was  
on one side of the hall and former Gov-  
ernor Peabody on the other, while the  
mayor and many of the city officials were  
also present. Both houses of the Legis-  
lature ceased their bickering and the  
members went in a body to the prayer  
meeting. For two hours in the middle  
of the day all the city was held in a  
spell under the influence of "The power  
not ourselves that makes for righteous-  
ness."

There were meetings in various places  
and at the theatre just before Evan-  
gelist Chapman finished speaking the  
audience arose and gave him, Bishop War-  
ren, of the Methodist Church, and Dean  
Hart, of the Episcopal Church, the Chan-  
tanooga salute. For nearly a minute 4,000  
handkerchiefs waved in the air, and then  
4,000 voices joined in singing "Nearer, My  
God, to Thee."

That is good news. If there is just at  
this time a city on the face of the earth  
which needs a religious revival and a sin-  
cere call to civic righteousness and all  
other forms of righteousness, it is the  
city of Denver, and if the people can  
thus turn their recent political debauch  
to righteous account the experience will  
not have been in vain.

To Prevent Tuberculosis.

In Illinois a State association for the  
prevention of tuberculosis has recently  
been organized, representing a gather-  
ing of various forces, says the Chicago  
Record-Herald, which have already done  
much to enlighten the people on the  
necessity for a warfare against consump-  
tion.

At one of the meetings an expert  
declared in an address on the subject  
that 75 per cent. of the cases in the in-  
cipient stages, if properly attended to  
and treated, could be absolutely cured.  
The new organization proposes to work  
for the establishment of a State sanito-  
rium for the treatment of tubercular  
cases.

But the great work of this association  
and others like it is to prevent consump-  
tion. It has been established that con-  
sumption is as much a preventable dis-  
ease as smallpox, and if all the States  
would take the same precaution against  
"the white plague" that is taken against  
smallpox, the number of cases of the  
one would be no greater, perhaps, than of  
the other. A movement to prevent the  
spread of this terrible disease has been  
started in Virginia, and it should have  
the moral and material support of the  
whole people and of the government.

John Callan O'Laughlin says, in a letter  
to the Washington Post, that "to the  
ignorance of their people Russians attrib-  
ute the disasters they have suffered at the  
hands of Japan." He asserts that  
only one-third of the thirteen million  
children of school age receive instruc-  
tion except that which, in the case of  
the Jews particularly, they may receive  
at home. He estimates that in several  
of the provinces only 2 per cent. of the  
people can read and write.

There is a lesson in this to the people  
of America. We have a republic in which  
the people rule, and in order that the  
people may vote intelligently, they must  
be educated.

The smallest of all the little big men  
now on the earth is the Czar of all the  
Russians, and no doubt he wishes he was  
smaller than he really is.

May the spirits of departed souls look  
down and protect us: Dr. Swallow is  
going to start a magazine also.

Parsifal has been, and Parsifal has  
gone, and Richmond is still here. Strange,  
but true.

GAINES BILL.

Committee Hears Argument for  
and Against Measure.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24.—  
The subcommittee of the Senate Com-  
mittee on Finance spent several hours  
this afternoon listening to arguments for  
and against the Gaines bill repealing the  
tax of six cents a pound on leaf tobacco,  
so as to allow the farmer to sell his own  
product without the payment of a license  
tax. Representative Gaines represented the  
advocates of the bill and Mr. John  
Landstreet, of Richmond, president of  
the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers  
Association, argued against it.

Mr. Landstreet maintained that the en-  
actment of the bill would not result in  
one iota of benefit to the grower, and  
would hurt the manufacturer. He told  
Mr. Gaines that a law similar to this  
had been repealed by the Democratic Con-  
gress about ten years, and expressed  
surprise that he should want to try the  
experiment so soon again. Mr. Gaines  
argued that the passage of the bill would  
create rivalry in bidding for the product  
of the grower, and would thus increase  
prices. He declared he is absolutely de-  
termined that the bill shall become a law  
at this session, and says he is going to see  
that every tobacco grower in the country  
writes his congressman and senator, ask-  
ing them to support the law.

The subcommittee considering the bill,  
which passed the House at the last ses-  
sion, consists of Senators Aldrich, All-  
ison, Carmack, Daniel and Gorman. Both  
Mr. Gaines and Mr. Landstreet were  
closely questioned by members of the  
committee, Senator Daniel especially dis-  
playing the keenest interest in the mea-  
sure. Mr. Gaines says he will certainly  
get a favorable report from the subcom-  
mittee at least, and he believes that the  
bill will be favorably reported by the full  
committee. He thinks it will pass at  
this session.

Section 254 of the Code provides: "No  
will shall be valid unless it be in writing  
and signed by the testator or by some  
other person in his presence and by his  
direction, in such manner as to make it  
manifest that the name is intended as a  
signature; and moreover, unless it be  
wholly written by the testator, the sig-  
nature shall be made or the will ac-  
knowledge by him in the presence of  
at least two competent witnesses, pre-  
sent at the same time, and witnesses  
shall subscribe the will in the presence  
of the testator, but no form of attestation  
shall be necessary."

A Burlesque.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—You are quite right in saying that  
Destrier means a war horse, but your cor-  
respondent is pretty far ahead in suppos-  
ing that any error is involved in the use  
of the word. The gentle Theresa Mac-  
Whirter made few mistakes.

The quotation comes from the Legend  
of the Rhine, which is a palpitant bur-  
lesque, and I am sure that no one could  
enjoy more than Mr. Chapman's wit-  
nessing of the idea that any reader could  
take it as serious. The very knight re-  
ferred to as represented in the next pas-  
sage as carrying a stick, and a little later in  
the story as kneeling on the grass and "re-  
ceiving a censer, as by and two women  
where he makes the sage declare that  
"gravity is the only test of humor. Mr.  
Chapman's burlesque has proved itself a  
singularly humorous production.

## FOR TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Traveling salesmen who are con-  
sidering making a change the first  
of the year will be interested in  
the following letter received from a  
former traveling salesman, who is  
now in business for himself, selling  
contracts for the Equitable.

Dear Sir—Replying to your letter  
asking me how I think the life in-  
surance business compares with my  
former employment as traveling sales-  
man, will say that I would not go  
back to my former work for double  
the salary I received. I was on the  
road for fifteen business months, I  
was receiving what may be termed  
a maximum salary, and was meet-  
ing with excellent success. Until I  
resigned my position to make contract  
with you. During my year and a half  
in the life insurance business I have  
made double my former salary, to say  
nothing of being relieved of the strain  
of constant traveling and absence from  
my family.

H. Swineford & Son,  
Equitable Life. General Agents.  
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Richmond, Va.  
Correspondence and Interview  
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## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Alcohol in Prescriptions.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—I would be glad to have you state  
in your query column whether a regis-  
tered druggist has the right to dispense  
alcohol on prescription from a regular  
practicing physician. A READER.

Yes, unless there is in the place where  
the drug store is located a local option  
law to the contrary.

Rhode Island History.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Please tell me to whom I can write  
in Rhode Island for information regard-  
ing several of its colonial governors, and  
the address. M. P. M.

We should think a letter addressed to  
the Governor of Rhode Island, at Provi-  
dence, would get the desired information.

Hiring Minors.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Please answer the following ques-  
tion: What is the law in regard to hiring a  
minor (without his parents' written con-  
sent) to keep a bar room? If it is un-  
lawful, what is the penalty for violating  
the law? A SUBSCRIBER.

You should see your Commonwealth's  
attorney about this.

Cherry Trees.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Please answer the following ques-  
tion: Next Sunday's query column:  
Ought cherry trees to be cultivated as  
any other fruit trees? A SUBSCRIBER.

Templeman's Cross Roads, Va., Jan.  
6, 1905.  
Cultivate the cherry tree until it gets  
a good start, then put the land in sod—  
the sweet cherry is a cross feeder.

Insurance Laws.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—1. Does the law of Virginia require  
an insurance company to place a bond  
to place a bonus with the State auditor  
or pay license?  
2. Would such a company be responsible  
to place a bonus or license?  
3. If loss should occur, would company  
have to be sued at home office?  
4. Every insurance company must make  
a deposit of bonds with the treasurer of  
the State, and also pay a license tax.  
5. Yes. (See Section 1269 of the Code).  
6. It would be better for you to consult  
an attorney on this point.

Electoral Boards.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Article II, Section 3, of the Con-  
stitution, reads as follows: "No person,  
nor the deputy of any person, holding  
any office of profit or honor, or of trust  
under the United States government, or  
who is in the employment of such gov-  
ernment, or holding any elective office of  
profit or trust in this State, or in any  
county, city or town thereof, shall be  
appointed a member of the electoral  
board, or registrar, or judge of election."  
Please state in your query column  
whether or not a deputy treasurer is eli-  
gible to membership on the electoral  
board in conformity with the above sec-  
tion of the Constitution.

T. C. FOWLER.

This section makes a deputy treasurer  
ineligible to appointment as a member  
of the electoral board.

Negro Statistics.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Please give, through your very in-  
teresting and instructive Query Columns,  
the negro population of the United States  
and the South in 1860 and 1900, and much  
oblige.

Your obedient servant, &c.,  
L. E. VAUGHAN & CO.,  
1860—free colored, 488,670. Black, male,  
150,530; female, 150,732. Total, 311,331. Mu-  
latto—male, 83,321; female, 93,218. Total,  
176,539.

Slaves, 3,953,760. Black—male, 1,785,716;  
female, 1,755,431. Total, 3,541,147. Mu-  
latto—male, 156,295; female, 214,704. Total, 411,013.  
Grand total, 4,441,820.

Negro population, 8,533,591. Male,  
4,556,547; female, 4,447,447.  
The percentage of males in 1900 was  
49.7; females, 50.3.

A Timber Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—How many feet board measure  
are there in a stick of timber 12 feet  
long 8 inches square at one end, and 4  
inches square at the other end?  
Please give solution in your Sunday  
query column and oblige a subscriber.

E. W. A.

This is the frustrum of a pyramid. Call  
the basis B and A and the altitude H.  
Volume = (B+A+V B A) A 1/3 H.  
= (64+16+V 64 16) 30. sq. in. X 4 ft.  
= (84+16 32) sq. in. X 4 ft.  
= 112 sq. in. X 18 in. = 3378 cubic inches.  
1 foot board measure is  
1 ft. X 1 ft. X 1 in. = 144 cubic inches.  
3378 cubic inches = 23.45 cubic feet.  
= 23 1/2 Ans. 23 1/2 foot board measure.

Making a Will.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Kindly publish through your ques-  
ties and answers columns if under the new  
Constitution it would be lawful for a  
man to write his own will? And would  
the law